



Tomorrow's Rules of the Road

PFAS and Delineated Areas

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PFAS Use

Thousands of man-made compounds that fall under the "PFAS" umbrella (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including PFOA, PFOS, and GenX) have been used over the last several decades as coatings in a variety of everyday household products, such as non-stick cookware, waterproof and stain-resistant fabrics, and food packaging, as well as an ingredient in firefighting foam. While a few of the compounds have been phased out, they do not break down in the environment and have the ability to travel through soil and water.

Because of their widespread use, bio-persistence, and ease of transport, these compounds can now be found almost anywhere one chooses to look. Per the Center for Disease Control, virtually everyone in the U.S. has been exposed, and some level of PFAS can be detected in our blood.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *PFAS Fact Sheets and Infographics*.

Recent Changes in EPA's PFAS Policies

In June 2024, the EPA finalized a draft rule limiting PFAS discharges from 13 large industrial facilities that manufacture or process PFAS. The rule would set a precedent by developing standards for reducing PFAS discharges, detailing best practices for monitoring, sampling and use of the best available technologies.

However, on January 20, 2025 the President issued an executive order freezing all new federal regulations, including the draft rule that was meant to establish Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs) that establish limits on industrial wastewater in surface waters and public treatment facilities to set pending review by newly appointed agency heads

Hot off the Wires:

In January 2025, the Trump Environmental Protection Agency withdrew a pending Biden administration plan that would have protected public health from the chemical manufacturing sector by setting discharge limits on the toxic “forever chemicals” known as PFAS and listing PFAS as a “hazardous substance” under CERCLA. The Trump administration pulled the proposal from White House review – the last step before the agency could release the plan publicly and seek comment on it

Coupled with Trump’s Executive Order placing a freeze on any new federal regulations, the future of PFAS regulation is now in doubt

The FDEP- required by Legislature to adopt a state rule in 2025- is purportedly seeking 3-year extension to allow the regulatory issues to sort out

The impact on regulation and litigation- particularly on the several thousand cases pending in the MDL- is yet to be determined

August 18, 2026: Court Upholds EPA Rule Saying Two Types of PFAS Are Hazardous

A US appeals court has upheld a Biden-era EPA rule that designated PFOA and PFOS (two types of PFAS) as “hazardous” under the Superfund law. The US Chamber of Commerce and several other organizations had filed a legal challenge against the EPA’s 2024 decision, accusing the EPA of acting outside of its authority. However, the US appeals court that reviewed the EPA’s decision disagreed and said the EPA’s 2024 PFOA and PFOS rule was valid.

July 14, 2026: BASF Corporation Will Pay Over \$1.5 Million to New Hampshire to Settle Water Contamination Claims

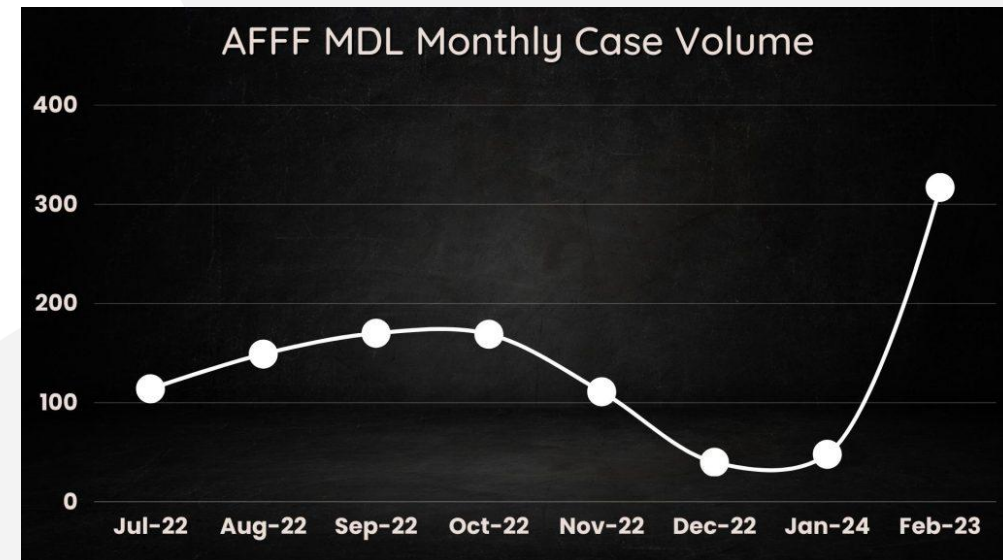
BASF Corporation has agreed to pay the State of New Hampshire a \$1.815 million settlement. The payment will be put into the “N.H. Drinking Water and Groundwater Trust Fund,” which is used to help address the PFAS contamination found in drinking water supplies in the state. Meanwhile, the PFAS class action MDL now has 15,244 cases as of July 1, 2026.

July 6, 2026: EPA Seeks Comments on New Proposed Guidance for PFAS Levels in Biosolids Used as Fertilizer

The EPA has proposed new recommendations for addressing PFAS in biosolids used as fertilizer on American farmland. Biosolids refer to sewage sludge processed by wastewater treatment plants and intended for, among other purposes, land fertilization. There are laws about how sewage sludge must be processed and what can be in it before it can be used for fertilizer. The EPA had determined that some biosolids with high levels of PFAS may harm Americans if those biosolids were used as fertilizer. The EPA had said that biosolids may pose a higher risk if they contain over 1 ppb of some types of PFAS. However, the EPA has now proposed new recommendations that do not give a specific PFAS level for biosolids. The EPA has published the draft proposal on its website and is seeking public comments until September 4, 2026.

Multi District Litigation

- MDL: By March 2026, more than 15,000 plaintiffs seeking punitive damages, cost of assessment and remediation, costs to treat drinking water
- City of Stuart vs. 3M et al. (2019). PFAS in fire department at airport contaminated public water supply (huge plume). First bellwether trial in the nation. LED TO BILLIONS IN SETTLEMENT THE EVE OF TRIAL
- Multiple other Florida governmental plaintiffs



The image shows a line graph tracking "AFFF MDL Monthly Case Volume" from July 2022 to February 2023.

Florida MDL

STATE	CASE	COURT	DATE
Florida	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority v. 3M Co 2:18-CV-03488-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	December 18, 2018
	City of Stuart, Florida v. The 3M Company, et al. 2:18-CV-03487-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	December 20, 2018
	Sanford Airport Authority v. 3M Company, et al. 2:20-CV-0213-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	January 22, 2020
	City of Pensacola, v. The 3M Company, et al. 2:20-CV-01478-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	April 20, 2020
	Tampa Bay Water v. The 3M Company, et al. 2:20-CV-01889-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	May 14, 2020
	City of Tampa, Florida v. The 3M Company, et al. 2:20-CV-01867-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	May 15, 2020
	The Hillsborough County Aviation Authority v. The Ansul Company, et al. 2:20-CV-02670-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	July 17, 2020
	City of Melbourne, Florida v. Chemguard, Inc., et al. 2:20-CV-02810-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	July 31, 2020
	District Board of Trustees of Hillsborough Community College v. The 3M Company, et al. 2:20-CV-02934-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	August 13, 2020
	Martin County, Florida v. National Foam Inc., et al. 2:21-CV-01211-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	April 23, 2021

Florida MDL

STATE	CASE	COURT	DATE
Florida	Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority v. 3M Company 2:21-cv-01676-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	June 7, 2021
	City of Tallahassee, Florida v. 3M Company 2:21-cv-01677-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	June 7, 2021
	Pasco County v. 3M Company et al 2:22-cv-00049-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	January 11, 2022
	City of Plantation v. 3M Company et al 2:22-cv-00064-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	January 11, 2022
	Monroe County v. 3M Company et al 2:22-cv-03680-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	October 16, 2022
	Peoples Water Service Company of Florida Inc v. 3M Company 2:22-cv-04113-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	January 9, 2023
	State of Florida v. Tyco Fire Products LP et al 2:23-cv-00229-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	January 18, 2023
	North Collier Fire Control and Rescue District v. 3M Company 2:23-cv-01218-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	March 29, 2023
	City of Bartow v. 3M Company et al 2:18-mn-2873-RMG	United States District Court, South Carolina District Court, Charleston Division	January 15, 2025

Settlements to Date

3M: On July 3rd, a proposed settlement agreement was filed which stated that:

- 3M would pay not less than \$10,500,000,000 and not more than \$12,500,000,000
- Settlement Agreement is intended to address Public Water Systems' Claims regarding alleged PFAS-related harm to Drinking Water and associated financial burdens, including Public Water Systems' potential costs of monitoring, treating, or remediating PFAS in Drinking Water
- 3M is continuing to deny liability

Chemours, DuPont, Corteva, originally defendants in CoS, agreed to pay \$1.185B for contaminated drinking water.

Tyco Fire Products LP has agreed to pay \$750,000,000 for contaminated drinking water.

BASF has agreed to pay \$312,500,000 for contaminated drinking water.

Kidde-Fenwal Inc. filed for bankruptcy.

Insurers are denying and excluding coverage.



PFAS Public Water System Settlements

Settlement Class consists of:

Every Active Public Water System in the United States of America that:

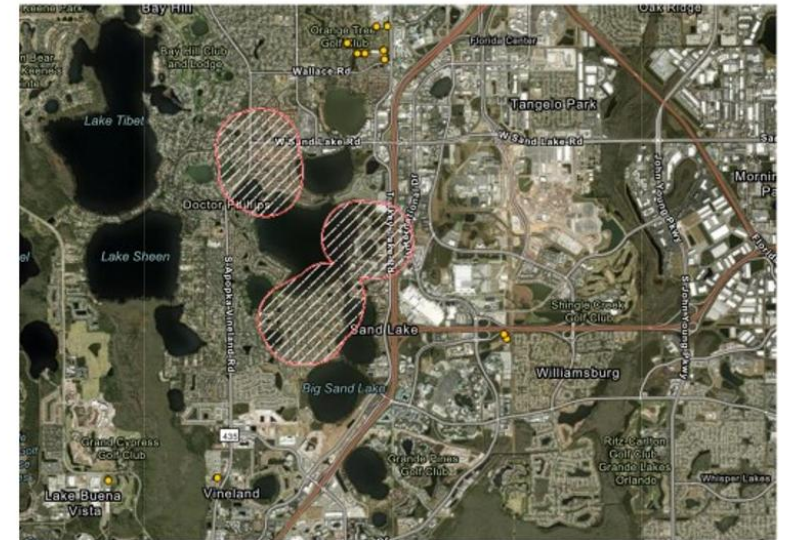
- a) has one or more Impacted Water Sources as of the Settlement Date; or
- b) does not have one or more Impacted Water Sources as of the Settlement Date and
 - (i) is required to test for certain PFAS under UCMR-5, or
 - (ii) serves more than 3,300 people, according to SDWIS.

Impacted Water Source means a Water Source that has a Qualifying Test Result showing a Measurable Concentration of PFAS.



Chapter 62-524, a.k.a., the “delineated areas” rule

- To provide clarity to the definition of a Delineated Area.
- To incorporate the depth of groundwater contamination to a Delineated Area.
- For the Department to accept, upon request by a public or private party, that an area of contaminated groundwater within a Brownfields area or outside of it, be classified as a Delineated Area subject to all the applicable notifications to the public and other stakeholders.
- Consideration of other contaminants, besides nitrate, that make Florida’s aquifers vulnerable.
- To improve public accessibility by creating a database of delineated areas that is GIS based, simple to access, and readily available since the current database is difficult to access by the public.
- To make the process of groundwater delineation an iterative and dynamic process instead of the current static process.



Source: Jorge Caspary, Onterris

62-524.200 Definitions for New Potable Water Well Permitting in Delineated Areas.

(1) "Available Potable Water System" means, for the purpose of this chapter, a public water system, as defined in Rule 62-550.200, F.A.C., which has sufficient capacity and is legally able to serve specific additional connections.

(2) "Brownfield Site" shall have the same meaning when used in this chapter as Section 376.79(6), F.S., unless context clearly indicates otherwise.

~~(23) "Delineated Area" means the horizontal and vertical extent of an a surface area identified pursuant to the process set forth in Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., within which ground water contamination is known to exist or which encompasses vulnerable areas or areas in which the Department provides a subsidy for restoration or replacement of contaminated drinking water supplies.~~

~~(34) "Ground-Water Contamination" means, for the purpose of this chapter, the presence outside an applicable zone of discharge in Class F-I, G-I, or G-II ground-water of one or more substances, including ethylene dibromide and nitrates, in quantities which exceed applicable groundwater standards a primary drinking water maximum contaminant level as set forth in Chapter 62-550, F.A.C.; exceed an applicable groundwater cleanup target level established in chapter 62-777, F.A.C.;~~ present an imminent hazard pursuant to Section 403.855, F.S., or for which the State Health Officer in the Department of Health, based upon a written request from the Department, has advised the Department in writing is present in deleterious amounts. The determination, under this section, of the existence of ground-water contamination based upon the presence of deleterious amounts shall not constitute the establishment of a standard under either Chapter 62-520 or 62-550, F.A.C. If the concentration of any primary drinking water standard in the natural background quality of the ground-water is greater than the stated maximum contaminant level, the representative background value shall be the prevailing standard.

(45) "New Potable Water Well" means any excavation that is drilled or bored, or converted from non-potable water use, after delineation in an area delineated pursuant to Rule 62-524.420 ~~62-524.400~~, F.A.C., when the intended use of such excavation is for the location and acquisition of ground-water which supplies water for human consumption. This does not include repair of an existing potable water well.

~~(5) "Vulnerable area" is an area in which research or monitoring data indicate that ground water is vulnerable to nitrate contamination because of the presence of potential sources of nitrate contamination, and because of land surface and subsurface characteristics.~~

Substantial rewording of Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

62-524.420 Procedures for Delineation of Areas for Application of New Potable Water Well Permitting.

(1) The Department shall delineate areas for application of new potable water well location and construction, testing, permitting, and clearance requirements set forth in this Chapter upon the request of a person responsible for site rehabilitation, as defined in subsection 62-780.200(35), F.A.C., for all or a portion of an area of known groundwater contamination, including but not limited to ethylene dibromide and nitrate contamination, only when one or more of the following conditions applies:

(a) A No Further Action with institutional controls to address groundwater contamination beyond the property boundary is approved pursuant to 62-780.680(2) or (3), F.A.C.;

(b) A Temporary Point of Compliance that extends beyond the property boundary is needed to facilitate monitoring of natural attenuation pursuant to Rule 62-780.690(2), F.A.C., where notice is required pursuant to 62-780.220(3), F.A.C.;

(c) A Temporary Point of Compliance that extends beyond the property boundary is needed to facilitate monitoring groundwater during active remediation to address the current conditions of the plume pursuant to Rule 62-780.700(2), F.A.C., where notice is required pursuant to 62-780.220(3), F.A.C.;

(d) The person responsible for site rehabilitation demonstrates the groundwater plume is stable or shrinking in a Site Assessment Report approved under paragraph 62-780.600(9)(a), F.A.C., or a Combined Document approved under paragraph 62-780.450(5)(a), F.A.C.;

(e) The person responsible for site rehabilitation demonstrates the groundwater contamination emanating from a Brownfields Site is stable or shrinking in a Site Assessment Report approved under paragraph 62-780.600(9)(a), F.A.C., or a Combined Document approved under paragraph 62-780.450(5)(a), F.A.C.; or

(f) Alternative groundwater cleanup target levels have been established by the person responsible for site rehabilitation pursuant to paragraph 62-780.680(3)(c), F.A.C., including a demonstration that the groundwater contamination plume or contamination emanating from a Brownfield Site is stable or shrinking.

Substantial rewording of Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

(2) The area delineated under subsection (1) shall equate to the plume identified in the person responsible for site rehabilitation's Site Assessment Report approved under paragraph 62-780.600(9)(a), F.A.C.; a Combined Document approved under paragraph 62-780.450(5)(a), F.A.C.; a Natural Attenuation Monitoring Report submitted pursuant to paragraph 62-780.690(8)(d), F.A.C.; a Remedial Action Status Report submitted pursuant to paragraph 62-780.700(12), F.A.C.; a Post Active Remediation Monitoring Report submitted pursuant to paragraph 62-780.750(4)(d), F.A.C.; or a No Further Action Proposal approved pursuant to 62-780.680(5), F.A.C.; whichever provides the most recent information on the plume boundaries at the time of initial delineation.

(3) The Department shall consider delineating areas for application of new potable water well location and construction, testing, permitting, and clearance requirements, for all or a portion of an area of known groundwater contamination, including but not limited to ethylene dibromide and nitrate contamination, on its own initiative, or upon the request of:

(a) local, state and federal government agencies;

(b) water management districts; or

(c) any person or entity who is not a person responsible for site rehabilitation, as defined in subsection 62-780.200(35), F.A.C., and who is a property owner whose property has been contaminated with groundwater contamination emanating from a nearby source property.

(4) The Department's consideration of whether to delineate an area pursuant to subsections (3) shall be based on whether the following criteria indicates a practicably unresolvable risk of potable water supply contamination from new potable water wells:

(a) the current exposure and potential risk of exposure evaluation conducted pursuant to paragraph 62-780.600(3)(a), F.A.C.;

(b) the nature and extent of known groundwater contamination as determined by the Department, or by a person responsible for site rehabilitation through a Site Assessment Report approved under paragraph 62-780.600(9)(a), F.A.C., or a Combined Document approved under paragraph 62-780.450(5)(a), F.A.C.;

Substantial rewording of Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

(c) whether all or a portion of an area with known groundwater contamination is eligible for state-funded site rehabilitation;

(d) the applicable requirements for any person responsible for site rehabilitation, pursuant to Chapter 62-780, F.A.C., for all or a portion of an area with known groundwater contamination; and,

(e) input from affected water management districts, and local, state or federal government agencies, particularly those receiving delegation for potable water well permitting, for the technical aspects of delineation.

(5) To delineate an area upon receipt of a request from a person responsible for site rehabilitation under subsection (1) or after considering the criteria in subsection (4), the Department shall:

(a) Serve a Notice of Intent to Establish a Delineated Area on all parties identified in the associated "Initial Notice of Contamination Beyond Property Boundaries" where submitted under subsection 62-780.220(2), F.A.C., and, if applicable, the "Subsequent Notice of Contamination Beyond Source Property Boundaries for Establishment of a Temporary Point of Compliance" submitted under subsection 62-780.220(3), F.A.C. Where an "Initial Notice of Contamination Beyond Property Boundaries" pursuant to subsection 62-780.220(2), F.A.C., is not available, the Department shall serve the Notice of Intent to Establish a Delineated Area to parties identified by the Department as record owner(s) as listed in current county property tax office records for real property that the delineated area is proposed to encompass.

Substantial rewording of Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

1. The notice shall be served on the parties by "Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested" or other form of delivery that provides confirmation of receipt.

2. The notice shall also be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the affected properties are located in accordance with subsections 62-110.106(5) and (8), F.A.C., respectively. Where a person responsible for site rehabilitation has requested the intended delineation of an area of known groundwater contamination pursuant to subsection (1), F.A.C., the requesting entity shall publish the notice of proposed agency action upon the Department's direction and approval.

3. The notice shall include:

a. a narrative description of the horizontal and vertical extent of contamination proposed to be delineated;

b. a map, or link to a map stored on a Department network, that depicts the surface area defined by Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinates, shape file, or other appropriate means that is proposed to be delineated;

c. a summary of the data upon which the delineation is based;

d. instructions as to how the recipient(s) can inspect and copy the associated Site Assessment Report approved under Rule 62-780.600, F.A.C., or the Combined Document approved under paragraph 62-780.450(5)(a), F.A.C., if applicable, or other information used by the Department for determination of the nature and extent of an area of known groundwater contamination; and

e. Notice of Right to Hearing that reads in substantial conformity with subsection 62-110.106(12), F.A.C.

Substantial rewording of Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

(b) If a timely and sufficient petition is not filed, the proposed delineated area shall become final. The Department will subsequently issue a final order depicting the delineated area to all of the parties to the Notice of Intent to Establish a Delineated Area.

(6) When a proposed delineated area becomes final pursuant to paragraph (5)(b), the Department shall update its authoritative geospatial data to reflect the newly delineated area. The Department shall make all newly and previously established delineated areas available to the public on its delineated areas website located at [WEBLINK] and as an additional layer for public use on its geospatial open data portal <https://geodata.dep.state.fl.us>. Prior to applying for a permit to construct a new potable water well within a delineated area, potential applicants should review the posted map to determine if the location of a the desired well would be within a delineated area. Prior to taking action on a permit application for the construction of a new potable well within a delineated area, the permitting authority should also review posted map to determine if the proposed well would be within a delineated area.

(7) Based on data submitted pursuant to Rules 62-780.680, 62-780.690, 62-780.700, or 62-780.750, F.A.C., that demonstrates an area delineated under this Rule has expanded or shrank, the Department shall on its own initiative or at the request of local, state, and federal governmental agencies; water management districts; the person responsible for site rehabilitation as defined in subsection 62-780.200(35), F.A.C., who submitted the approved Site Assessment Report or Combined Document; or any person whose substantial interest is affected by the delineated area, propose to revise or remove the delineated area accordingly by serving a Notice of Intent to Revise or Remove a Delineated Area in accordance with the same procedure detailed in subsection 62-524.420(4), F.A.C., except that with respect to subparagraph (4)(b)5, instructions must be included as to how the recipient(s) can inspect and copy the data upon which the revised delineation is based.

(8) When a proposed revision to a delineated area becomes final, the Department shall update the map referenced in 62-524.420(5), F.A.C.

Substantial rewording of Rule 62-524.430, F.A.C., follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

62-524.430 Maps Containing Delineated Areas.

The following maps, show surface areas delineated pursuant to Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., prior to its amendment on [DATE]. These maps are depicted in Delineated Areas Prior to 2010, effective date [MONTH/YEAR], which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. Copies of these maps are available from the Department's Division of Water Resource Management, Mail Station [INSERT MS], 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 or online at <https://floridadep.gov/water/source-drinking-water/content/delineated-areas> or [HYPERLINK]. Each map listed in the following table contains a month and year that corresponds to the date the Department initially prepared the map showing any portion of a delineated area. The delineated areas on the maps are also depicted on the database referenced in subsection 62-524.420(5).

62-524.550 Well Construction Requirements for New Potable Water Well Permitting in Delineated Areas and Department Subsidy Areas.

(1) New potable water wells in areas delineated pursuant to Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., or within 1,000 feet of an area in which the Department provides a subsidy for restoration or replacement of contaminated drinking water supplies through extending existing water lines or developing new water supply systems under Sections 376.307(1)(e)1.a., F.S., shall comply with the minimum construction standards contained in Rule 62-532.500, F.A.C. Additional requirements may be assigned by the permitting authority relative to depth restrictions, location of screened or open hole interval, and length of casing where warranted by local specific information.

(2) Methods for constructing new potable water wells shall be limited to rotary drilling, boring, or other method specifically approved by the permitting authority pursuant to subsection 62-524.700(1), F.A.C., which meets the water well construction criteria in Rule 62-532.500, F.A.C., except as required below.

(a) Well casing and liner pipe shall be new, free of breaks, corrosion and dents, straight and true, and not out of round. Welded or seamless black or galvanized steel pipe or casing, or stainless steel pipe or casing, or approved types of nonmetallic pipe shall be used for well casing or liner pipe.

(b) Solvent-bonded couplings shall be prohibited in areas with known ground water contamination which includes solvent components.

(c) To prevent the interchange of water and loss of artesian pressure, contaminated, unconfined ground water intervals shall be sealed off prior to drilling through the underlying confining interval. Uncontaminated, unconfined ground water intervals shall be sealed off or otherwise protected prior to drilling into deeper, contaminated ground waters.

(d) For any well casing installed in a bore hole, the annular space shall be filled from bottom to top with not less than a nominal two inch thickness of neat cement grout.

(e) A concrete pad measuring three feet by three feet by four inches shall be constructed around the elevated portion of the casing so that the casing is centered in the pad to prevent soil erosion and seepage of surface contamination into the annular space.

(f) A minimum elevation of one foot of casing above land surface shall be required.

62-524.550 Well Construction Requirements for New Potable Water Well Permitting in Delineated Areas and Department Subsidy Areas.

- (g) A raw water tap shall be provided to allow sampling of the well before exposure to storage or treatment.
- (h) The well casing shall be visibly and permanently marked above the land surface with the latitude and longitude and the permit number issued by the permitting authority for that well.
- (i) To the extent practical, potable water wells shall be located outside an area delineated under Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C.
- (j) Where the source of contamination and the direction of ground water flow are known, in an area delineated under Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., to the extent practical, potable water wells shall be located upgradient of the source.
- (k) New potable water wells shall be located on ground least subject to inundation.
- (l) Any new potable water well constructed within a delineated area that does not meet the construction standards of this section shall be abandoned and plugged in accordance with Rule 62-532.500, F.A.C., and applicable water management district rules.

62-524.600 Water Quality Testing for New Potable Water Well Delineated Areas and Department Subsidy Areas. 62-524.600 Water Quality Testing for New Potable Water Well Delineated Areas and Department Subsidy Areas.

- (1) New potable water wells shall be tested using methods as specified for groundwater or non-potable water matrix samples, as defined for in accordance with subsection 62-160.120(18), F.A.C. in Rule 62-524.420, F.A.C., for the presence in the untreated water of the ground water contamination which resulted in the delineation. Test methods for drinking water matrix samples may be substituted where collected and analyzed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 62-160, F.A.C.
- (2) The data shall be provided to the well permitting authority having permitted the well and, for new potable wells that do not serve a public water supply system, to the Florida Department of Health County Health Department with jurisdiction over the area where the well is located. The Department shall accept only test results obtained from water samples collected and analyzed by the Department of Health. The well construction permit applicant shall be responsible for the cost of sample collection, shipping, and analysis.

Links to Other Resources

EPA: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

FDEP Contaminated Media Forum: <https://floridadep.gov/waste/district-business-support/content/contaminated-media-forum>

FDEP Fire Training Facilities Assessment: <https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste-cleanup/content/fire-training-facilities-assessment-pfoa-and-pfos>

FDEP website on PFOA and PFOS Investigations at Federal Facilities: <https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste-cleanup/content/pfas-investigation-federal-facilities>

FDEP letter to Department of Defense, January 23, 2019: https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/DoD_PFAS_Letter_Attachments_23Jan19.pdf

EPA PFAS Memorandum, April 28, 2022: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-04/npdes_pfas-memo.pdf

Department of Defense letter to FDEP, June 6, 2019: <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/FL%20DEP%20Response%206%20June%202019.pdf>

Florida Department of Health: http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/drinking-water/_documents/pfoa-pfos-fs-20161.pdf and <http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/drinking-water/chemicals-hals.html>

EPA PFAS Dynamic Plan: https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/Dynamic_Plan_March_2022.pdf

EPA's PFAS Strategic Road Map: A Year of Progress https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-11/PFAS%20Roadmap%20Progress%20Report_final_Nov%2017.pdf

<https://fireandsafetyjournalamericas.com/pfas-regulation-rollback-under-trump-administration-sparks-legal-and-environmental-concern/>

Links to Other Resources

FDEP's Dynamic Plan for PFAS: <https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste-cleanup/documents/dwm-pfas-dynamic-plan>

FDEP Fire Training Facilities Assessment: <https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste-cleanup/content/fire-training-facilities-assessment-pfoa-and-pfos>

FDEP website on PFOA and PFOS Investigations at Federal Facilities: <https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste-cleanup/content/pfas-investigation-federal-facilities>

EPA PFAS Action Plan: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/epas-pfas-action-plan>

EPA PFAS Research: <https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/research-andpolyfluoroalkyl-substances>

EPA PFAS Research: <https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/research-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

DOD Performance Specification (MIL-SPEC) Jan. 6th, 2023: <https://media.defense.gov/2023/Jan/12/2003144157/-1/-1/1/MILITARY-SPECIFICATION-FOR-FIRE-EXTINGUISHING-AGENT-FLUORINE-FREE-FOAM-F3-LIQUID-CONCENTRATE-FOR-LAND-BASED-FRESH-WATER-APPLICATIONS.PDF>

Letter to FAA from Senators Tammy Baldwin, Shelley Moore Capito, Gary C. Peters, and Jerry Morgan, March 14th, 2023:
https://www.baldwin.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/senate_letter_to_faa_on_pfas_transition_plan.pdf

https://www.interapp.net/downloads/interapp-various/IA_Recycling_PFAS_en.pdf

Reference

Jorge Caspary P.G. Senior Principal – Growth, Development, & Consulting. Onterris

Senior Policy Advisor Jeff Littlejohn. Adams & Reese

Other links

<https://usafacts.org/answers/how-many-people-live-in-the-us/state/florida/>

<https://nature-areas.floridanatureguide.com/fwmd-lands/overview/>

<https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/the-newsroom/2026>

<https://www.sfwmd.gov/community-residents/water-conservation?>

<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-counties-total.html>

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